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**Does This Delusion Still Linger in the White House?**  
Having matters on his hands so engrossing as the German controversy together with the Mexican situation with its day by day threat of violent explosion in new as well as the standard centres of riot, it is hardly surprising that the President has been opposed to plunging into the subject of tariff revision in the coming session of Congress.  
It would appear that he is still unconvinced that this tariff is in need of revision; that he still discredits its ill effects on the business of the country up to the time of the outbreak of the war, and that he still has faith in its sufficiency as a revenue producer and as a stimulant to prosperity through incitement to higher skill and better methods in American industrial activities.  
The sooner this delusion gets out of the President's head the better for the United States. The new conditions and new complications arising from the war and the worldwide disturbance of the balance of manufacturing trade present an unexampled opportunity. People are beginning to see what prompt action and judicious protective legislation in the matter of the dyestuffs industry might do for the country. The dyestuffs industry is a single illustration only of the great trade advantages which the situation promises.  
The tariff is an inseparable factor. Use it promptly, fearlessly, and as skillfully and legitimately as Bismarck used it forty years ago, and the wheels of American industry will spin as they never spun before.

**Just a Thought.**  
While we have been all thankful that what might have been a serious crash with Germany has apparently been averted, and while we are giving full praise to President Wilson and triumphant diplomacy, it is not just possible that there is another view of the situation?  
Is it not possible that the Germany we all admired and praised has won a great victory over the Germany we despised and condemned?

**Admiral Fullam for Sea Service.**  
Rear Admiral WILLIAM F. FULLAM is to be congratulated upon his detachment from duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy and his assignment to command the reserve fleet on the Pacific coast. Admiral FULLAM is to be congratulated not because the sea duty given him is important or will open to him any certain opportunity for distinction, but because he is released from a post which had become uncongenial through no fault of his.  
Superintendent FULLAM had recommended the dismissal of seven midshipmen involved in the scandal of the stolen examination papers, the evidence elicited by Academy investigators leaving no room for doubt that the seven must have known that the questions distributed among other midshipmen were from the official list. Then the Daniels board of inquiry reduced the number of dismissals to two. If this was not an overruling of Admiral FULLAM and a reflection upon his administration, what else was it? The board saved five midshipmen at the cost of losing a superintendent whose concern about the honor and discipline of the Academy left him no alternative but to recommend that its doors be closed upon the seven midshipmen. Over the subsequent proceedings the trail of political influence was plainly discernible.  
We don't know whether Admiral FULLAM applied to be relieved or was made to walk the plank. Judging from his saying on the stand that he would rather go to sea in a collier than stay at Annapolis if he were not sustained, it is probable he asked for another detail.

Annapolis loses a fine type of naval officer, and at a time when its need of him was greatest—that is a de-

plorable consequence of this affair. But there is some consolation in the thought that the man who as commander of the Marietta landed marines in 1907 at Trujillo and Ceiba to protect Americans and served notice on Honduran revolutionists that he would permit no atrocities in the orders to raise his flag on the Pacific station as an Admiral.

**The Foreign Exchange Crisis and Our Export Trade.**

There was something like demoralization in the international money market, otherwise called the foreign exchange, in the first half of the present week. As this is the market where international commerce is financed, the whole country is vitally concerned in the violent demoralization now witnessed.

The foreign trade movement cannot fail to become more difficult if the money market, which ordinarily takes care of it, is in acute and growing disorder. As it is the foreign trade expansion in which we have been able to engage on account of the war that has raised the country's business, industry and values from severe depression to more than a promise of prosperity, all the people are vastly concerned, whether they know it or not, in the problem which the disturbance of the foreign exchange offers. Moreover, the problem presses urgently for solution because we have entered upon the six months period when customarily the regular increase of our staple export trade would add largely to the export balances which have been distributed profits widely over the land, giving labor employment at rising wages and finding remunerative occupation for capital.

Optimistic aspects of the fallen quotations for sterling, francs, lire, reichsmarks and so on are obvious. They testify to the enviable economic position of the United States, which all the world, and especially Europe, must draw on heavily for necessary supplies, whether for war or for peace. The other side of the picture is seen in the significance of the foreign exchange as the measure of fear of economic strain which the war is causing abroad. Meanwhile the situation thus denoted calls for resolute, intelligent financial effort of the most comprehensive sort if the foreign trade brought to us by the war is to be kept up.

A new international financial crisis has succeeded to the crisis of a year ago and much skillful work must be done to overcome it. As the problem has been mistakenly described in some directions, it is the problem of engaging American resources in doing their share toward financing the war. What the problem really is from our side is that of finding and agreeing on ways and means to finance the external trade which will keep the country's business and industry a-going actively and in continuous prosperity.

Exchange on Italy sold this week at a discount of 27 per cent. from what is called the normal par. France was at a discount of 17 per cent., reichsmarks 14 per cent., and at one stage the discount on the pound sterling was more than 7 per cent. The depreciation of all other forms of remittance can be ignored in comparison with the decline in the quoted value of sterling exchange at New York, for the time being the principal money market of the world.

Just a year ago this week the pound sterling sold here around \$5.07, while the Morgan firm was completing the syndicate arrangement to pay off the New York city notes maturing abroad. London was then insisting on gold payments from American debtors, but there were men of discerning vision among our own bankers who insisted that the London banking community was dwelling in a fool's paradise regarding the inevitable effects of the war on British finance. A year ago it cost a premium of 20 cents in American money to buy sterling exchange here. At the low level of about \$4.50 this week the pound sterling was at a discount of approximately 37 cents. This is the most impressive token of the terrific wrench which the war has given to the world's financial organization, for the pound sterling in the form of a bill on London, that is, a claim on gold in London, has been the currency of international commerce for generations.

The fact, then, is that we have come to the point where British finance must make an exhibit of the means of payment for our exports which are within the power of British finance to provide and where we must agree upon the means of payment which will be accepted in settlement of our export trade balances.

Gold payments, cash settlements, are absurdly out of the question. Modern volumes of business depend on credit arrangements, credit instruments and credit machinery, and it has been shown not only that the amounts of gold which can be transferred to this country to pay foreign trade debts are preposterously small in comparison with the current and probable volume of our export commerce, but also that shipments of gold to this country now will not bolster up sterling exchange. The fall in sterling last month was about 25 cents, a tremendous break, quite half of it occurring this week, and yet fully \$50,000,000 British gold was received in New York in August.

There remains, therefore, the necessity of making credit arrangements which will assure continuance of the foreign trade movement on which we have embarked. It is unquestionably true that this trade represents very largely foreign ne-

cessity, and that as Governments are the principal buyers, the costliness of paying increasing premiums for American goods because American dollars are at an increasing premium in foreign money may not readily force a contraction of purchases here. Nevertheless, there is such a thing as prohibitive costs, and without new arrangements the foreign cost of doing business with the United States in war times will have a tendency to become prohibitive.

This is why a joint commission of British and French bankers is coming over to confer on the international financial problem, and why our bankers are awaiting the conference in expectation that it will issue in agreements which will not only guard our war home export trade against contraction but also facilitate its further expansion. The general thought is that British finance, out of the ample store of British foreign investments, including holdings of American securities, will be able to provide good collateral in huge amounts on which great loans can be readily granted from the enormous lending capacity of the domestic banking position. At the same time the credit arrangements will have to be on a vast scale commensurate with the country's trade balance, which now begins to be reckoned in terms not of hundreds of millions but of billions of dollars.

Manifestly, it can be taken for granted that London is ready to go to great lengths to keep British credit good and that our own bankers are alive to the importance of financial provision which will keep our trade a-going. The only real doubt is the extent to which the general business public is aware of its own immense concern in a solution of the foreign exchange problem and the extent to which it must cooperate in arrangements for supplementing the now inadequate machinery for international exchanges of goods.

**Tammany Needs Both the Victory and the Job.**  
Not since December 22, 1900, when Governor ROOSEVELT in the last hours of his term removed ASA BIRD GARDNER from the office of District Attorney of New York county, has Tammany Hall influenced, through his membership in it, the criminal prosecutor whose subservience to it has been held to be essential to the Hall's success. Governor ROOSEVELT appointed EUGENE A. PHILLIPS to succeed Colonel GARDNER; in 1901 and again in 1905 WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, first as a fusion candidate, then as an independent, was elected to the office; in 1909 began the five years of WHITMAN, who, it is true, had the endorsement of Tammany in 1913, but whose partisanship was never in doubt. Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. JEROME were Democrats, but not Tammany men; Mr. PERKINS, whom Governor WHITMAN selected to succeed himself, is a Republican of attenuated partisanship, so far as the public is aware.

It will not escape attention that Tammany as a political organization has fared ill in the years since it lost the District Attorney's office. It profited in the State by Republican dissension, stupidity, corruption, but was not able to hold its advantage. It was driven to nominate SHEPARD for Mayor in 1901, only to have him beaten by Low. True, it elected McCLELLAN twice and GAYNOR once; but the terms of McCLELLAN and GAYNOR were not flourishing to Fourteenth street. It was licked out of its boots in 1913 in the city, and in 1914 in the State. This fall it will endeavor to recapture the New York prosecutorship, perhaps in the belief that through it the fame of Tammany may be eventually restored.

It has selected a capable Judge of good repute as its candidate. He is familiar with the processes of the criminal law as administered here. Yet his acquaintance therewith is not as intimate as is that of his Republican opponent. Mr. PERKINS knows the office inside and out; has managed its essential bureau successfully for years, and its general activities satisfactorily for eight months. His reputation is not less assuring than is Judge SWANN'S. The struggle then will be not between persons but between organizations, and it should be bitter, for Tammany not only needs a victory but it needs to count the District Attorney among its faithful adherents.

**The Aviatik.**  
The death in action of "Loop the Loop" Pégoud, one of the most daring of French aviators, brings conspicuously into notice the aviatik, the large double propeller aeroplane which the Germans have been developing. The neutral world has heard a great deal about the efficiency of the British air service, and raids by flotillas of French aviators far beyond the German trenches on the western front appeal to the imagination, but what the German aviators are doing seldom gets into print, which is singular, because the Germans were making great strides in aviation on the eve of war and sparing no expense to surpass the French. In altitude and endurance flights the Germans were very much in the public eye. They were pushing the French hard. However, the literature of the war as we know it is full of French and British achievements, but strangely sparing of particulars about German skill and daring.

The intrepid Pégoud was brought down by a shot from an aviatik. He was outmaneuvered and apparently he fell an easy victim. It is now recalled that he had spoken with great respect of the big German aeroplane. Taubes, he said on his last visit to

Paris in the end of August, were easy targets for the swifter French monoplane. One could generally get a safe shot at them. But the double propeller aviatik was another matter. They flew fast, and diving below or mounting above them was difficult of accomplishment. Besides, the pilot when attacking had an advantage in stability and could aim more steadily. Within three days Pégoud met an aviatik and his fate.

The sequel to the Frenchman's speculations suggests that the Germans are not falling behind in aviation, but are solving its problems with characteristic ingenuity and persistence. And doubtless they have not received credit abroad for their achievements in the war with heavier than air machines.

**"Words and Deeds."**  
Curiously enough, the day of the victory of President WILSON'S diplomacy and of the vindication of that policy which Colonel ROOSEVELT has so generously and patriotically undertaken to "tear to pieces" brings the published text of a letter written by the Colonel on June 4 to Dr. J. WILLIAM WHITE of Philadelphia, author of a so-called "Text Book of the War for Americans."

Dr. WHITE sends the letter to the Spectator of London, which prints it under the head, "Colonel ROOSEVELT on the Honour of His Nation."  
"It [the Lusitania affair] should have made our Government realize that what was called for on our part was not words but deeds. Unfortunately this does not seem to have been the effect; and Americans who are sensitive to the honor of their country must therefore feel all the more pleased to have a private citizen like yourself step forward to make good, as far as may be, the failure of our governmental authorities to care for the honor of this nation and the interests of mankind. Faithfully yours, 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'"

The Colonel is another private citizen who has been frankly ready "to step forward and make good the failure of our governmental authorities to care for the honor of this nation and the interests of mankind."

The conspicuous success of the "words" of President WILSON leaves Colonel ROOSEVELT in the somewhat ridiculous position of being unable to explain what "deeds" that he could have contributed would have served better for the honor of the nation and the interests of mankind.

The somewhat ludicrous figure which the Colonel now cuts is his well deserved punishment for his previous indecent behavior.

The impressive, even oppressive, silence that occupied the atmosphere yesterday resulted from the collaboration of Colonel WILLIAM JEWELL, Secretary and Colonel THEODORE ROOSEVELT in the preparation of a note of congratulation addressed to President WILSON and inspired by the outcome of the negotiations over Germany's underwater activities.

Investigation discloses the fact that 69 per cent. of the garment workers in this town have defective vision, which explains some of the astonishing effects produced by the tailors.

Tammany ignores MURPHY and names SMITH for Sheriff. Realizing he is beaten, does not even mention EDWARDS.—Newspaper headline.

From the frequency with which his candidates for nomination are rejected by his district leaders it might be supposed that the Good Ground golfer's endorsement was a serious handicap in the Wigwam.

THE SUN'S correspondent is informed by a Vatican source that if Mr. BRYAN solicits an audience the Pope will not hesitate to receive him, provided that assurances are given that the audience will be confidential.

**SECRETARY DANIELS.**  
"The Sun" Reports a Friendly and Temperate Criticism of His Temperamental Incapacity to Get the Idea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—One whose occupation has brought him into frequent communication with Secretary of the Navy DANIELS said: "The administration of President WILSON is suffering from a temperamental incapacity to get the idea of it seems to be based on the belief that he is ignorant of the navy's needs; that his acts of commission and omission are chargeable to his lack of knowledge of certain vital facts. In fact, his opinion, and he has used with deep interest my opportunity to study the man."

"The Secretary of the Navy is an intelligent man, his advisers in the Department have informed him precisely as to conditions, he has read their testimony before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, Mr. Gardner has taken pains to see to it that Mr. Daniels shall not lack information. He knows. The trouble lies in his temperamental incapacity to grasp the single, vital purpose of a navy's being, battle preparedness. There are many proofs of this, the most conspicuous, most lamentable, is his order that enlisted men must receive instruction from commissioned officers in the three R's, or, for that matter, in anything whatever except those things which help in battle preparedness."

"The Secretary of the Navy was reported recently as expressing his satisfaction that many men go to school on board ship now instead of staying ashore. He is exactly right. It is a shocking misconception of the reason for a navy. He is an amiable gentleman, averse from the thought of war, happy in an opportunity to give several thousand young men a scholastic education. His aids may tell him that until they know that the Senate thought well enough of it to pass it, they thought that his great office enables him to impose the three R's on men who should be taught nothing but how to fight their ships, else our navy is of no more use for war than a company of blind cripples armed with brooms."

"You should hear navy officers talk of this. Preparedness to the hour, minute, second; trained to fight with the highest efficiency even if called upon unexpectedly at midnight in a storm. That is the beginning, the end, the whole of their professional creed. A sailor should be made to work, work, work, when not in battle, only so many hours a day. In every minute of those hours he should be drilled, drilled, drilled in the work of fighting the ship, so that in the hour and excitement of battle, even his first battle, his duties toward making his ship most efficient as a fighting machine will be perfectly done until he falls down dead, accurately. The Daniels schoolroom takes so many of the sailor's working hours away from that drill, that drill without which an ammunition hoist may be mismanaged, a breech block improperly closed, an aiming command imperfectly executed, at a moment when the ship's fate means defeat, efficiency, victory."

"Secretary Daniels cannot be made to grasp the spirit of this creed; he thinks, probably, the officer who may talk in that strain is moved by professional enthusiasm. Such talk rams his temperament but fails to penetrate to his reasoning apparatus. He thinks of his schoolroom and of the hands of policemen. It is admitted that a woman understands a man better than any man can ever hope to do, and this fact has greatly assisted the policeman in the discharge of his duty. There are many duties that the policeman can perform in New York without interfering with the routine work of police men. The duty of the policeman is to follow the work performed by policemen in other cities. Besides attending to wayward girls they can perform the duties of the police in theatres, where there is much need of police, not only among girls and women but among boys and youths; terminals, at which many make their way as strangers in the city arrive daily. They will be called upon to direct these strangers to their destinations and to see that they do not get into the hands of men who are anxious to lead them astray."

Policemen have been found to be very efficient in the matter of the streets of white slavers, and this feature alone has recommended them to the heads of the police forces in other cities. Why shouldn't they be just as successful in New York? There is no intention of besmirching the fair name of New York by linking white slavers to the police. The police are the hands of men and women who exist, probably in every city, and while the evil prevails the necessary means should be taken to stamp it out. Policemen supply the necessary means.

So the fact remains that the local police force is not complete without policemen in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other important cities find policemen useful, isn't it reasonable to believe that New York needs them? New York, September 2.

**Questions Not Yet Answered.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Having read the following questions several times without receiving elucidating replies I now address them to you.  
1. Why are American citizens advised to leave the country in the event of war when in the European conflict we insist on free, unhampered passage for all Americans on lawful missions?  
2. Why for years has the United States Government with "watchful waiting" looked on while property rights were violated and lives of Americans destroyed in Mexico, yet the construction of a handful of men in comparison, by German submarines almost sufficed to drag us into the world war?  
3. Why the embargo on arms to Mexico, if it is permitted to come from the public good and unconnected with personal advantage to one or more men?  
4. As the whip of public opinion seems likely to force some action in behalf of national defence, I would suggest this to the young man who wrote to THE SUN recently expressing a failure to get a cadetship at West Point. He should wait for the increase in the army and then obtain a civilian appointment.  
H. C. DUBOIS, Brooklyn, September 1.

**Manlius, September 1.**

**POLICEWOMEN FOR NEW YORK.**  
The Reason for Them and the Work for Them Clearly Defined.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The time is rapidly approaching when New York will realize that policemen are a necessary adjunct to the police force of a large city, where all sorts of conditions must be met by special means adapted for special cases.  
At present most of us entertain the idea that the local force is the best in the world, and probably it is as far as it goes; but the fact remains that many of the large cities in the United States, particularly the Western cities, are just a step ahead of New York, due to the fact that their police forces have been augmented by policewomen. Moreover, from all accounts the policewomen put have performed their work satisfactorily and have added materially to the efficiency.

The question of appointing policewomen to the local force is not new. One by any means, for there has been much agitation along that line for some years past, particularly among the women's clubs, and the police and reform workers who are cognizant of conditions that exist in a large city like New York.

We have only to refer to the records of the last legislative session to learn that a bill was introduced to permit the appointment to the police force of New York city of as many policewomen as the Board of Estimate could determine. The sponsor of this bill was Senator Jones of Chenango, who fought vigorously for the cause he championed. He died, however, before his bill was passed, but his combined efforts the bill met an untimely death. It passed the Senate, but was killed in the House.

The defeat of the Jones bill did not cause as much disappointment among its supporters as one would suppose. It simply meant a temporary setback to the movement. The policewomen movement have become accustomed, particularly after the defeat of the Lewis bill and the bill introduced by Assemblyman Elmer in January, 1914.

Although the Jones bill was defeated its supporters had the satisfaction of knowing that the Senate thought well enough of it to pass it. They thought that his great office enables him to impose the three R's on men who should be taught nothing but how to fight their ships, else our navy is of no more use for war than a company of blind cripples armed with brooms."

Such an idea is erroneous, however, for there is no intention to have women vie with men in the matter of patrolling streets, regulating traffic at street crossings or doing strike duty. The real intention is to have policemen do the work for which our policemen are absolutely unfitted.

There is plenty of such work to be done in this large city. Take the case of wayward girls, for instance. In every city where policemen are at present on duty it is a fact that policemen have obtained better results in handling wayward girls than policemen have. They have handled the girls more sympathetically, they have appealed to their common sense, they have reasoned with them and have been successful. The policeman many such girls have been set back on the right path, which they probably would have refused to take if they had been handled by the hands of policemen. It is admitted that a woman understands a man better than any man can ever hope to do, and this fact has greatly assisted the policeman in the discharge of his duty.

There are many duties that the policeman can perform in New York without interfering with the routine work of police men. The duty of the policeman is to follow the work performed by policemen in other cities. Besides attending to wayward girls they can perform the duties of the police in theatres, where there is much need of police, not only among girls and women but among boys and youths; terminals, at which many make their way as strangers in the city arrive daily. They will be called upon to direct these strangers to their destinations and to see that they do not get into the hands of men who are anxious to lead them astray.

Policemen have been found to be very efficient in the matter of the streets of white slavers, and this feature alone has recommended them to the heads of the police forces in other cities. Why shouldn't they be just as successful in New York? There is no intention of besmirching the fair name of New York by linking white slavers to the police. The police are the hands of men and women who exist, probably in every city, and while the evil prevails the necessary means should be taken to stamp it out. Policemen supply the necessary means.

**TEACHERS' PENSIONS.**  
Let the Pedagogues Learn a Lesson From the Street Cleaners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The school teachers of this town when not tacking the authorities of our city, the Governor of the State, the laws, the manner in which the Commonwealth is run and everything that may not just suit their particular interest. Many teachers of this town are of the opinion that with the labor interest of the city looking after themselves for better pay, shorter hours, longer vacations, and whatever else they want, will not be refused by the lawmakers of the city or State.

School teachers are absolutely unpractical. Their strong point is theory. As an example, take the pension fund. Repeated warnings from Comptroller Frederickant that they ought to have to do something to perpetuate this fund were ignored. The teachers even suspected the city officials of wanting to appropriate their pension money for other purposes. Recently claims have been made that the Board of Estimate had used the one per cent, which had been deducted from teacher salaries for other purposes. Since the pension law was passed teachers have left the city schools to take positions in commercial life, thereby draining the pension fund of the city and a salary from their new position in the business world.

Now the teachers' pension fund is bankrupt. There are 1,549 teachers on the pension list. The fund has received \$1,198,516.85. The amount needed to give these teachers and those retired this year full pension money is \$2,150,000. The fund has only \$1,198,516.85. The pension law has been paid, but the amount now on hand will not permit the city paying more than 55 per cent. of the pension money. The deficit could be made up by the teachers paying out much hardship. Two dollars a month or 25 cents a week contributed to the fund until the first of the year would permit the Comptroller to pay the retired teachers or their widows the amount which is due them. But the teachers are not willing to do this. They want the Comptroller to pay the pension money. The highest paid employees of the city, they are the least respectful.

A report issued recently by the Finance Department shows that in the nine years ended the last fiscal year \$726,281.74 had been paid into the pension fund. Of this amount \$775,000 had come from the teachers. The total yearly receipts to the fund increased 36 per cent. while yearly disbursements increased 110 per cent. The pension fund is now in a bad way. The Board of Education has told several years ago that retirements were too rapid and that the fund was not large enough to stand it.

Teachers whose pay is far less than that of school cleaners, pay 3 per cent. to their pension fund. Their fund amounted to \$272,768.31 according to the last report. The city contributed \$153,837.10. The city has contributed all but 25 per cent. of the teachers' fund.

There were 1,105 teachers registered with the Board of Education at the end of the school term in June. The Board of Education has asked the Board of Teachers to pay \$250,000 to pay these teachers. The Board of Teachers would be doing as the street cleaners are doing and appropriate 3 per cent. of their salary to their pension fund. The Board of Teachers would be doing as the street cleaners are doing and appropriate 3 per cent. of their salary to their pension fund. The Board of Teachers would be doing as the street cleaners are doing and appropriate 3 per cent. of their salary to their pension fund.

Knowing this, why cannot the teachers of this big city get together and ask the Board of Education to change the law so that the city may deliver 75 per cent. of their salaries for the pension fund? It would put the fund on a sound and independent basis. It would also make it unnecessary for the teachers to contribute to the fund. The pension fund would be \$975,000. With a city revenue of \$560,883.88 and a 3 per cent. salary contribution, which would amount to \$168,265.16, the pension fund would be \$1,143,265.16. The city would be contributing all but 25 per cent. of the teachers' fund.

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**BIG BILL STICKS IN RACE FOR SHERIFF.**  
"In Game Until Whistle Blows." He Says in Announcing Independent Candidacy.

**HERRICK TO BE MANAGER.**  
Tammany's eleventh hour rejection of William H. Edwards as candidate for Sheriff has not discouraged him. He is going into the Democratic primary with the hope of getting the nomination despite the "organization's" support of Alfred E. Smith. It is even hinted that if he doesn't win the nomination he will keep on after the primaries as an independent candidate.

Big Bill gathered his friends about him at the Marie Antoinette Hotel yesterday and said distinctly for publication: "To win this fight is not impossible, but it will require a tremendous effort on the part of those who believe in an independent movement. I am going to stay in the game until the whistle blows, and shall seek the support of every voter who believes in a free candidacy."

A good Tammany man, ex-Senator Walter R. Herrick, will continue to manage the pro-Edwards activities. His workers have obtained more than 1,000 signatures to Edwards petitions, which may be filed with the Board of Elections to-day. The Edwards men realize that they are storming a lofty and well fortified hill in trying to beat Tammany, but amendments to the primary law give them a better chance than independent campaigns have had heretofore.

Even if the Edwards fight goes no further than the primary it is sure to be interesting. Al Smith will take the stump as soon as he can get away from his duties as Governor. The Big Bill will also be heard in action. With Frank Moss trying to get the publication nomination away from Charles J. Hughes, and with Judge Swann pounding away as the Democratic nominee, there is no promise of a quiet election.

Politicians heard a rumor yesterday that Tammany expects Gov. William A. Smith to resign before election, or after the first of the year if he is elected. The rumor is not true. The Governor has no intention of resigning. He has no thought of resigning unless he won the District Attorneyship.

Magistrate Corrigan, whose position is size up politics, could not before giving his opinion. Long ago he was threatened to run either for District Attorney or Sheriff. This fall, the choice depending on where he could make the most trouble for Tammany, it is now doubtful if he runs for any office.

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